



World Vision Inc. Haiti

Annual Results Report Multi Year Assistance Program FFP-A-00-08-00024-03

Title II Haiti Multi Year Assistance Program (MYAP) Fiscal Year 2008

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADP	Area Development Program
BCC	Behavior Change Communication
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CHA	Community Health Agents
CNSA	Haitian National Council for Food Security
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CS	Cooperating Sponsor
DAP	Development Activity Program
DH	Double Harvest
FFP	Office of Food for Peace
FY	Fiscal Year
HAS	Hospital Albert Schweitzer
HRWW	Hard Red Winter Wheat
IPTT	Indicator Performance Tracking Table
IRC	International Research Centers
ITSH	Internal Transportation, Shipping and Handling
LOA	Life of Activity
LMH	Les Moulins d’Haiti
MARCH	Management and Resources for Community Health
MCHN	Maternal Child Health and Nutrition
MSPP	Ministry of Health of Haiti (in French: Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population)
MT	Metric Ton
MYAP	Multi-Year Assistance Program
NRM	Natural Resource Management
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt
OVC	Orphan Vulnerable Children
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PLWA	People Living with Aids
PNA	Preventive Nutrition Approach
SAPQ	Standardized Annual Performance Questionnaire
Save	Save The Children
SFB	Soy-Fortified Bulgur
SO	Strategic Objective
SSPE	Small Seed Production Enterprises
USG	United States Government
USAID	United States Agency for International Development (AID)
WV	World Vision
WVUS	World Vision United States
WSB	Wheat-Soy Blend

OVERVIEW OF ANNUAL RESULTS

In 2008, World Vision (WV) began implementing a Multi-Year Assistance Program (MYAP), a USAID Title II funded program, in 16 communes of the Upper and Lower Central Plateau, La Gônavé and Artibonite regions. The goal of the program is to reduce food insecurity and increase resiliency of more than 500,000 vulnerable and extremely vulnerable individuals in these regions. The primary clients are 6 to 23 month old children, malnourished children who are 24 to 59 months, youth, pregnant and lactating women, farmers groups and associations, lead farmers, community-based organizations (CBO), and the communities they live in. World Vision (WV) used food commodities, proceeds generated through the monetization of US wheat, hard currency from the US Government (USG) via 202e and ITSH, and WV's private funds to advance its MYAP two main components: Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) and Agriculture Production. Over the past fiscal year, despite the logistical challenges inherent to the beginning of any program, WV has successfully launched program activities and considerable progress has been made in the two-intervention areas; not only in terms of achieving yearly targets for FY08 but also with regards to positioning the MYAP to achieve its long-term impact objectives.

In the health sector, internal targets for outcomes related to the improved nutritional and health status of vulnerable groups have been satisfactorily reached in FY08. Among the most important achievements in MCHN thus far involved the positive immunization coverage for children less than five years old, the increase in both prenatal and post natal attention, and food distribution to vulnerable groups. In addition, important advances toward bringing about long-term behavior changes have occurred through the elaboration of training modules, training of health agents, and the facilitation of women's groups to increase awareness and teach improved nutrition and health practices. In FY08, 7,463 children of less than five years of age have been fully vaccinated and 8,419 women completed their vaccination schedule to prevent Tetanus. During the period, 5,545 rally posts and mobile clinics were conducted, 6,538 of women have received pre and post natal health services, 25,515 children were growth monitored and 21,797 rations totaling 1,905 MT of food commodities were provided to approximately 87,698 beneficiaries.

In agriculture, activities were focused on establishing the necessary prerequisite conditions needed to ensure successful implementation and program impact over the LOA in terms of increasing crop yields, prolonging food availability, expanding household assets among targeted farmers, enhancing market-based production, and restoring degraded micro watersheds. Towards that end, annual targets relating to beneficiaries reached, trainings, production and distribution of improved seeds, restocking of small livestock, production and planting of fruit and multipurpose trees were satisfactorily achieved in FY08. In terms of quality seeds, the agriculture sector has built on the success of the DAP program to provide farmers with 33.5 MT of high yielding improved maize seeds. The program also initiated activities of restocking goats and pigs with the acquisition of 480 quality local goat breeds and 48 pigs. Recommendations have been provided to improve crops, soil, and small livestock management. Other significant achievements include the production of 440,000

fruit and forest trees, farmer utilization of improved practices of soil management and conservation, and the promotion of crop diversification that will result in improved household food production and creation of assets.

During this year, the program also conducted workshops and trainings to reinforce the program M&E system and to facilitate the design of a WV's Community-based Early Warning System. In addition to carrying out activities related to the MYAP's FY 08 annual targets, the MYAP's field staff also contributed to launch the WV's SYAP program to respond to the food crisis in five regions of Haiti. Although the crisis itself, as well as the response to it, represented a significant challenge to WV Haiti's staff, a successful large food program could serve as a model for future programs in the region. A detailed report for this emergency program will be submitted separately to Food for Peace and to the USAID Mission.

World Vision has developed partnerships with local partners and will work closely with Development Alternative Inc (DAI) so that WV's market-based livelihood may benefit from its technical expertise. In addition to further discussing progress made towards achieving the two sectoral objectives, this report also identifies lessons learned during this past fiscal year.

I. ANNUAL RESULTS

The purpose of WV's MYAP is to reduce food insecurity and increase the resiliency of targeted households by targeting its most vulnerable members in the Upper and Lower Central Plateau, La Gônave, and Artibonite Regions. Program beneficiaries consist of pregnant and lactating women, 6-23 month old children, malnourished children of 24 to 59 months, youth, farmers groups and associations, lead farmers, and communities they live in. World Vision assisted beneficiaries by focusing the MYAP resources on two main sectors: Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) and Agriculture Production. Over the LOA, the program will focus on improving nutritional and health status of vulnerable groups and improving productive and profitable livelihoods.

1.1. Improved Nutritional and Health Status of Targeted Vulnerable Groups

The MCHN sector of the MYAP is being implemented in targeted localities within sixteen communes within the Upper and Lower Central Plateau, Artibonite, and La Gônave. The program made important advances toward bringing about long-term behavior changes through capacity building and training of staff and targeted beneficiaries. This is evidenced by the results achieved through different activities such as: immunization, pre and post natal services to women, food supplementation, trainings, and HIV/AIDS education. Of particular importance is the launching of WV's Preventive Nutrition Approach (PNA), which is an innovative MCHN food supplementation program that targets all children 6 to 23 months of age, regardless of nutritional status, when the devastating effects of malnutrition have the highest potential to be prevented and reversed.

A. Improved Nutritional and Health Practices of Targeted Vulnerable Populations

Growth Monitoring of Children and Preventive Health Services:

The MYAP is implementing the Growth Monitoring and Promotion (GMP) system in all its target areas. Upon enrollment in GMP, the nutritional status of each child is assessed through monthly weighing of the child. This monitoring activity uses mainly weight for age. Monthly weighing and monitoring of infants and children enabled mothers and health staff to monitor whether children are growing, healthy, and properly nourished or are in of need assistance. Trained community health promoters (CHP) use an immunization card to record and monitor each child's growth. GMP is being held at the Rally Posts where other essential preventive health services such as health and nutrition education, immunization, vitamin A supplementation, de-worming, and oral rehydration salt (ORS) is provided. In FY08, the program conducted 545 rally posts and growth monitored 25,515 children. Of these children, 21,544 were healthy, 3,421 were underweight, and 550 had very low weight for age. Levels of immunization of children, vitamin A supplementation, de-worming, and number of cases of diarrhea treated are shown in Table 1. This data clearly indicated that there has been significant progress in child care in the MYAP intervention areas.

In Lower Central Plateau and Artibonite regions, health activities are being conducted by WV's implementing partners: Hospital Albert Schweitzer (HAS), Management and Resources for Community Health (MARCH), and Save the Children. WV has however played the leading role in food supplementation and has had an active participation in planning and monitoring to ensure a smooth launching of the PNA, as well as the proper implementation of activities.

Provision of Nutritional Support:

The deleterious effects of chronic malnutrition can be reversed if treated early with sustained healthy practices. This year, WV has started its PNA in 14 of the 16 communes covered by the MCHN program (except for Dessalines and Lascahobas). The program used community Rally Posts as the principal identification and entry point for children who were then enrolled in the preventive feeding program if between 6-18 months of age. The PNA provided preventive feeding to all children between the ages of 6 to 23 months in target areas. WV also offered recuperative feeding to severely malnourished children who are 24 to 59 months old. For this later group, the program initiated community-based therapeutic care using peanut-based medical mamba therapy in FY08.

Table 1: MCHN beneficiaries benefiting from health services

Indicators	FY 08 Target	FY 08 Achieved	% Achieved	Reasons for Discrepancies
<i>Services to Children</i>				
<i>Children < 12 months of age who received DTP3 from USG-supported programs</i>	5,200	5,352	103	

<i>Children < 5 years of age who received vitamin A from USG-supported programs</i>	20,000	15,245	76	<i>Lack of vitamin A</i>
<i>Number of children reached by USG-supported nutrition programs</i>	24,500	24,010	98	
<i>Number of cases of child diarrhea treated in USAID-assisted programs</i>	1,500	3,021	201	<i>Hurricanes and food crisis that affected targeted population</i>
<i>Children who received de-worming</i>	7,900	7,918	100	
<i>Children 12–23 months fully immunized</i>	3,300	3,580	108	
<i>Children < 5 years of age fully immunized</i>	6,500	7,463	115	<i>Availability of vaccines</i>
Services to Women				
<i>Pregnant women with 3 prenatal visits</i>	3,000	3,127	104	
<i>Postpartum who received 1 vitamin A caps</i>	2,900	2,544	88	
<i>Postpartum/Newborn visits within 3 days of birth</i>	3,500	3,411	97	
<i>Women completing vaccination against Tetanus</i>	7,500	8,419	112	
<i>Number of Visits by skilled providers from USG-Assisted facilities</i>	7,500	6,605	88	
<i>People trained in maternal/newborn health through USG-supported programs</i>	4,000	1,901	48	<i>Revision and production of new training materials - Logistics constraints - Rollout the MCH programs with new implementing partners</i>
<i>People trained in child health & nutrition through USG-supported programs</i>	5,000	3,292	66	
<i>Individuals reached through community outreach that promote HIV/AIDS prevention through other behavior change beyond abstinence and/or being faithful</i>	6,000	5,757	96	
<i>Individuals trained that promote HIV/AIDS prevention through other behavior change beyond abstinence and/or being faithful</i>	350	298	85	<i>Some participants were not able to attend all training sessions</i>
<i>Number of individuals trained in HIV-related stigma and discrimination reduction</i>	250	245	98	
<i>Number of individuals trained in HIV-related community mobilization for prevention care and/or treatment</i>	250	245	98	
<i>People trained in FP/RH (women/men)</i>	3000	3163	105	

Table 1: Continued

Indicators	FY 08 Target	FY 08 Achieved	% Achieved	Reasons for Discrepancies
<i>Number of counseling visits for FP/RH as a result of USG assistance (women/men)</i>	3000	3129	104	
<i>Number of deliveries attended by skilled birth attendants health personnel</i>	800	496	62	<i>Revision and production of new training materials - Logistics constraints - Rollout the MCH programs with new implementing partners</i>
<i>Number of people that have seen or heard a specific FP/RH message</i>	9000	12877	143	<i>In addition to its network of extension agents, WV used</i>

				<i>Mothers clubs that played a significant role in the diffusion of messages regarding FP/RH</i>
<i>Number of USG-assisted service delivery points providing FP counseling or services</i>	35	34	97	
<i>Number of targeted beneficiaries reached</i>	110000	113,714	103	
<i>Persons from vulnerable groups benefiting food rations from USG assistance (children, OVC, pregnant and lactating women, PLWA)</i>	25,444	21,797	86	<i>Decrease of MYAP activities in June and July due to the launching of the SYAP</i>
<i>Number of health facilities rehabilitated</i>	1	0	0	<i>No health facilities were rehabilitated this year</i>
<i>Number of OVC served by OVC programs with 1 or 2 interventions</i>	300	182	61	<i>The number of OVCs was overestimated</i>

In addition to children, the program provided monthly food rations to pregnant and lactating women and to People Living with Aids (PLWA). In FY08, an average of 21,797 food rations was distributed monthly to approximately 87,698 beneficiaries. Over the fiscal year, 1,905 MT of Title II food commodities were distributed. Table 2 below summarizes the number of children, pregnant and lactating women, and PLWA who received food rations on a monthly basis. Each beneficiary received one direct and one indirect ration. The direct ration is intended for the beneficiary child, mother, or the PLWA, whereas the indirect ration is to complement the family's diet and to be shared among all family members. The rations provided are nutritionally and economically valuable and offer an incentive for mothers to participate in growth monitoring and health education.

Table 2: MCH Direct Beneficiaries Receiving Food Rations

Indicator Title	FY 08 Target	FY 08 Achieved	% Achieved
Children 6-24 months old receiving food rations	14,756	11,988	81
Malnourished children under 5 years of age receiving food rations	2,153	2,761	128
Pregnant and lactating women receiving food rations	8,085	6,989	87
People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWA) receiving food rations	450	59	13
Total	25,444	21,797	86

Preventive Health Education:

A woman's eligibility to receive food rations is conditional on her regular monthly attendance at other program services. Consistent participation in these activities provides beneficiaries with a comprehensive framework of information, services, and a supportive environment for adopting healthier behaviors. Health education sessions were regularly held at the rally posts, by Community Health Agents (CHAs). Topics covered during the health education sessions this year included exclusive breastfeeding, diet diversity, complementary feeding, treatment of diarrhea, nutrition education, immunization, family planning, and HIV/AIDS related messages. In FY08, 250 CHAs have benefited from health education sessions and helped to train 8, 803 attendants of the rally posts, who in turn will

train mothers based on adult learning techniques. In addition, WV encouraged pregnant women to volunteer for HIV testing and counseling at testing centers.

At Rally Posts, female participation was recorded and each woman was enrolled in an appropriate Mothers' Club. WV uses this method to provide mothers with knowledge about essential preventive health practices, creating a supportive network of peers to reinforce the adoption of improved practices. This year, there has been an increase in the quantity of Mothers' Clubs reaching 3,094 clubs. WV is currently working to establish community-based clubs to provide a core audience for the MYAP's Behavior Change Communication (BCC) strategy as to reach a wider audience and to reinforce the messages disseminated.

B. Improved Quality of and Access to Health Services

Reproductive Health Services:

The program addressed reproductive health services to reduce maternal, perinatal, and neonatal death, and poor pregnancy outcomes in its areas of intervention. In FY08, activities were focused on tetanus vaccination, vitamin A capsules, health education and nutrition, pre and post-natal care to women, treatment of diarrhea, and family planning. Services provided to women and targets achieved in FY08 are shown in Table 1. This year, 8,149 women completed the two shot tetanus vaccination regimen, 6,605 women received pre-natal visits by skilled providers, 3,127 with three pre-natal visits, 3,411 benefited from post-natal visits, and 2,544 lactating women have received a vitamin A capsule. Prenatal care offers important preventive health benefits to the mother and her infant while a postnatal visit is critical to the health of the mother and her newborn. It also provides an opportunity to give additional guidance to the mother on proper feeding and care of the child.

In all service points, WV provided mothers with basic education on preventive health practices and contraceptive methods were distributed to men and women as appropriate. Different methods of family planning such as pills, depo-provera, oral contraceptives, and condoms were made available this year. In FY08, the program distributed 58,558 condoms, 15,450 oral contraceptives, and provided 5,990 depo-provera.

Improvement of Health Infrastructures:

To ensure that beneficiaries receive appropriate health services, WV is collaborating with the Ministry of Health of Haiti (MSPP) to improve infrastructures of selected clinics or health centers in its program areas. This year, meetings were held with representatives of MSPP in both Central Plateau and La Gônave to decide on the type of work to be done in order to meet the quality and accessibility standards required to improve health conditions of the targeted population. No health infrastructures were improved this year but the program initiated the process of upgrading the largest health center in La Gônave and establishing an efficient pharmaceutical warehouse

Support to National Health Reform:

In coordination with MSPP, WV has played and continued to play a leading role in the provision of services, particularly on La Gônave, where government infrastructure is severely deficient. WV continued this year to work to build the capacity of MSPP to offer adequate services throughout the continuum of care. This year, the program has engaged three MSPP medical residents in practicum opportunities in La Gônave. This creation of linkages and partnership with MSPP will generate positive synergy within the disjointed health system, and will promote sustainable improvements in access and quality of care. WV also worked in coordination with MSPP to lead the Measles campaign in Central Plateau.

Logistics and Commodity Movements

Food commodity movement in FY08 is given in Table 3. During the year (March - September 2008), food transfers, loans, and food received from the second call forward totaled 3,092 MT. During the same period, 1,905 MT were distributed to approximately 84,700 beneficiaries. Losses accounted for a total of 1.87 MT, transit losses being 0.6 MT.

Table 3: Commodity Movements (MT)

Activities	Commodities (March-September 08)				
	SFB	CSB/WSB	Veg. Oil	Lentils	Total
Opening balance from the DAP	278.60	0.39	81.28	307.64	667.91
Food received (transfer from Save the Children)	0.62	3.26	0.03	3.85	7.76
Loan from CRS	66.00	0	50.00	0	116.00
Loan from WV's SYAP to MYAP	742.00	421.50	141.98	95.00	1400.48
Food received at warehouses from the 2 nd CF	419.28	214.95	123.68	142.3	900.21
Total received	1,506.5	640.10	396.97	548.79	3,092.48
Food distributed	1,004.77	358.70	237.07	304.72	1,905.26
Losses	1.486	0.044	0.3267	0.011	1.8677
Balance	500.24	281.55	159.57	243.99	1,185.35

MYAP Call Forward (CF) Status

This year, in addition to the MYAP's FY08 annual planning, World Vision launched its Single Year Assistance Program (SYAP) to respond to an emergency food crisis in five regions of Haiti. Additional staff was recruited given the size of the food program and consequently several commodity training sessions were conducted during the year. The launching of the emergency response has however hampered the regular food delivery during the months of May-June by postponing some distribution activities.

Food from the first MYAP CF arrived in Port-au-Prince in June but was diverted to the SYAP program. In order to continue with the MYAP operations, loans were arranged between the

SYAP and the MYAP programs. The second MYAP CF arrived in Haiti in July. The replacement CF of 4,520 MT is expected to be in the country by early October 2008.

Table 4: Call Forward Status (MT)

Commodity	FY 08 Approved Levels	First CF Diverted to SYAP	Second CF Received in July	Balance / Replacement 1 st CF Expected in October
WSB/CSB	1,520	(1,140)	380	1,140
SFB	2,930	(2,200)	730	2,200
Lentils	870	(650)	220	650
Oil	700	(530)	170	530
Total	6,020	(4,520)	1,500	4,520

1.2 Improved Productive and Profitable Livelihoods

Low quality of agricultural inputs, poor cropping techniques, continuous cropping on severely degraded lands, unreliable rainfall in a rain-fed agriculture system and poor management of livestock are among the major constraints of agricultural production in program areas. The agriculture sector focused its effort during the first year on establishing the necessary prerequisite conditions needed to ensure successful implementation and program impact over the LOA, in terms of increasing crop yields, prolonging food availability, expanding household assets among targeted farmers, restocking small livestock, enhancing market-based production, and restoring degraded micro watersheds. Detailed summary of agriculture achievements in FY 08 is provided in Table 5.

A. Household Food Production and Asset Diversification

Improved Basic Grain Production:

Over the years, WV has made important advances in terms of promoting improved, non-hybrid varieties of grain and pulse seeds among small holders. WV was the only organization in the country working with International Research Centers (IRC) to assess crop varieties for acceptance by farmers through on-farm trials. Following the selection of crop varieties, it was necessary to find means to ensure a continuous supply of seeds.

WV has supported the development of a community seed production enterprise (SSPE) in Central Plateau. This year, the program continued to work with the seed enterprise by providing them with foundation seeds and trainings. Foundation seeds produced at Double Harvest (DH) are sold to seed producers for the production of commercial seeds. The local seed production enterprise produced a total of 33.5 MT of quality seeds this year that were made available to farmers. From this total production, 15 MT constituted the stock of emergency seed reserve that is being used to help targeted families restore their production capacity after the succession of storms. WV will continue the crop selection activities with a

focus on identifying and assessing improved varieties of protein rich legumes, such as pigeon peas, cowpeas, and peanuts.

Crop and Soil Fertility Management

The program used its network of extension agents, agricultural technicians, and contact farmers to promote agricultural technologies to farmers. Training activities took place at WV's Centers for Demonstrating Agricultural Techniques (CDTAs), which are field schools for monitors, extension agents, and contact leaders. This year, the program trained 203 contact leaders or community promoters to facilitate the transfer of agricultural techniques. 35 demonstration sites were established by promoters which helped to train 3,016 farmers. They were trained in three simple, easy to use, but appropriate technologies: contour farming with leguminous, composting, and production of organic fertilizer.

Grain Storage:

To maximize the impact of anticipated increases in crop production, the program initiated the promotion of improved grain storage equipments during the last quarter. This activity aimed at reducing post-harvest losses that occurred mostly during grain storage. Two locally fabricated grain silos were produced by local artisans and are being tested in Central Plateau. 55 beneficiaries are involved in the tests.

Household Production Diversification

The program undertook home gardens as a critical element for diversifying the family diet and helping to fill key food gaps in times of need. The concept of home garden refers to the cultivation of the patio area around the home and integrates crop, fruit trees, and small livestock. This year, focus was on the promotion of micro-irrigation, fruit and multipurpose tree planting, and small livestock restocking. This approach will allow beneficiary households to increase and sustain the varieties of foods they produce in a long-term.

Small animals, goats and pigs, are an important source of food and income for rural households. The program initiated the restocking of small animals with the acquisition of 480 goats and 48 pigs. Quality breeds with high reproduction rate and resistance to native pests were purchased from local breeders in different regions of the country. Beneficiaries are being selected based on recommendations of communities, commitment, and capacity of the farmers to raise the animal. The program began the distribution of these animals (on a loan basis) and breeder's associations are being created to support the restocking process.

The program will provide trainings and appropriate assistance to these associations of breeders. The distribution will be on a loan basis. Farmers will reimburse after the first offspring (in some cases, after the second) one healthy female animal that will be utilized to serve a new household. Farmers are required to plant grasses and to use residues from cereal and root crops to feed their animals. The program will also assist with animal health care through its collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture. As a community-based initiative, small animal restocking will continue after the LOA.

Another program initiated this year with the acquisition of 500 super bucket irrigation kits is the promotion of micro-irrigation for homestead gardening. The bucket drip irrigation is a localized water-efficient irrigation method used to bring water directly to the plants. This micro-irrigation technique enabled efficient water use by delivering water only around the roots of the crops, which reduces loss of water through evapo-transpiration. These kits will be made available to vulnerable rural households: women lead households and mothers enrolled in MCH program. Beneficiaries will be trained and provided with vegetable seeds to establish bio-intensive vegetable gardens.

Mothers from Mothers' Clubs were priority beneficiaries for cropdiversification, bio-intensive gardening, and for the promotion of bucket drip irrigation kits and cash crop production. Mothers' Clubs have not only proven themselves as an effective means for providing services and training but also represent appropriate organizational vehicles for addressing other development needs in the community. During FY08, the program has assisted and supported 39 women associations representing 507 women.

The promotion of grafted trees continued as a way to transform low quality fruit trees into high quality commercial fruit trees. Tree production and planting is intended to not only restore the environment but also to provide an additional source of household nutrition and income. Emphasis is being put on promoting the production of high quality fruit and forest trees at the household levels. In FY08, 7,208 households have benefited from the distribution of fruit trees such as papaya, mango, and the quality wood tree, *Cedrela odorata*. In FY08, the program has produced 442,000 fruit, wood, and forest trees and distributed during the same fiscal year a total of 313,650 trees, representing 71% of the production. Survival rate of these trees will be monitored during the next fiscal year.

B. Enhanced Market-Based Livelihoods

The livelihood market-based component of the agriculture program is designed to be implemented with the technical support of an experienced organization and/or firm with expertise in market value chain. WV is in the process of entering into a strategic partnership with DAI to implement the Market Based Livelihoods Initiative of the program. Owing to increased activities that were needed for the startup of WV and DAI respective US-funded programs, the development of this partnership has had some delays and the two organizations were not able to sign this collaborative agreement this year. Both WV and DAI are working to finalize this partnership to be effective early next fiscal year.

Due to these delays, the program was not able to undertake significant steps in market-based activities, except for the finalization of the agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture to rehabilitate small irrigation systems in Central Plateau and the identification of water user associations.

C. Rehabilitated Natural Resources Resiliency and Local Response Capacity

Micro-Watershed protection

Natural resource management (NRM) practices require coordination among farmers to be effective on farms or in communities. The program has identified four micro-watersheds within the project areas to promote integrated soil and water conservation measures. An in depth mapping will permit to characterize these micro-watersheds while the program will use an Integrated Landscape Management approach to micro watershed development. This year, six meetings were held with local authorities and organizations (CBOs) in the intervention areas to raise awareness of the need for the community to be involved in the management of the natural resources. Following these meetings, committees for surveillance and appropriate management of natural resources are being created. Members of committees include community leaders, church leaders, school teachers, and specific resource users (charcoal producers, water committees, etc). The program will use the Integrated Watershed Management training resources to build the capacity of these committees in collective planning and monitoring of natural resource management.

In addition to this initiative, the program has supported practices of soil and water conservation and nutrient management to both reduce soil erosion and restore productive capacity of soils. In the intervention areas, conservation barriers with contour canals, leguminous trees on contour were combined with appropriate practices of nutrient management to sustain crop production while reducing soil erosion. This year, an estimate of 37 hectares of watershed was under improved nutrient management and NRM practices. Similarly, more than 7 km of ravine were protected with gully plugs to mitigate the impact of heavy rains on runoff and to create space for crop production.

Table 5: Summary of agriculture indicators

Indicator Title	FY 08 Program Targets			
	Target	Achieved	% Achieved	Reasons for Discrepancies
<i># of targeted beneficiaries reached</i>	3,280	3,049	93	
<i>Number of producers using a project-defined minimum number of sustainable agriculture technologies</i>	1,820	2,025	111	
<i># of households benefiting directly from USG interventions</i>	2,650	3,018	114	<i>Target underestimated – will be increased in following years</i>
<i># of HH with adequate grain and seed storage facilities</i>	150	55	37	<i>Time to design and construct the new storage equipment</i>
<i>Average quantity of improved seeds produced and distributed (MT)</i>	20	33.5	168	<i>Seed producers were able to produce more this year</i>
<i>Number of new technologies or management practices made available for transfer as a result of USG assistance.</i>	2	3	150	<i>One more technology was developed this year</i>
<i>Number of additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance</i>	80	87	109	
<i>Number of vulnerable households benefiting directly from USG assistance.</i>	2,350	2,978	127	<i>More people were able to enroll in program activities</i>
<i>Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG assistance</i>	2,480	2,215	89	

<i>Number of producer organizations, water user associations, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations receiving USG assistance</i>	5	4	80	<i>Water user associations will be targeted next year</i>
<i>Number of individuals who have received USG supported short term agricultural sector productivity training (In Haiti or overseas)</i>	1,880	3,016	160	<i>The utilization of contact leaders facilitated on-the job trainings</i>
<i>Number of beneficiaries adopting a minimum number of technologies</i>	2,300	1,558	68	<i>It is a on-going process – Program just started</i>
<i># of HH with cash crop market-based production</i>	300	350	117	<i>This is facilitated with the involvement of mother clubs</i>
<i>Number of women's organizations/associations assisted as a result of USG supported interventions.</i>	50	39	78	<i>Women organizations from the new areas were not enrolled this year</i>
<i># hectares of watershed rehabilitated</i>	30	37	123	
<i>Fruit tree seedling produced</i>	150,000	123400	82	<i>Difficulty in collecting fruit seeds during the period</i>
<i>Fruit tree seedling distributed</i>	90,000	76000	84	
<i>Fuel wood/forest tree seedlings produced</i>	350,000	318600	91	
<i>Fuel wood/forest tree seedlings distributed</i>	350000	237650	68	<i>Trees not matured enough to be distributed</i>
<i>Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation</i>	200	110	55	<i>Training has been conducted in only one region</i>
<i>Number of people trained in disaster preparedness as a result of USG assistance</i>	25	18	72	<i>Training held for community leaders in 3 communities out of 5</i>
<i>Number of assisted communities with early warning and response system in place</i>	5	2	40	<i>It is an on-going process.</i>

Early Warning System

WV has established under its previous DAP program an Early Warning System (EWS) which allows WV to monitor food security through the tracking of food security indicators at regional and at the household levels, the timely identification of food security problems, the affected populations, and the information useful for making short and long term decisions. The MYAP continued with the EWS by collecting data on indicators related to food prices, rainfall, and nutrition on a regular basis. WV is currently collecting rainfall data in 24 sites and basic commodities prices in selected markets in its intervention areas. Data collected are used to publish the monthly EWS bulletin and shared with the National Council for Food Security (CNSA), FEWSNET, and other CSs as needed. Meetings are also held each month in WV offices to share information with CNSA, FEWSNET, and other CSs as well as to provide updates on the general situation of food security in different regions.

In FY08, in addition to data collection activities, WV is worked to reinforce its EWS by building community capacity to conduct food security monitoring and surveillance as well as to manage their own response development process. The program is then looking to adopt a livelihood approach as the lens from which to collect and interpret early warning information, creating products on which to base a rapid emergency response. To support this initiative, WVUS organized an 8-day workshop in Portugal on Trigger Mechanism and

Community Early Warning, which will be replicated by the M&E staff, participants of that workshop.

II. MONITORING & EVALUATION and IPTT

The focus of M&E was to improve the MYAP management information system in order to better track FFP, USAID, and project management indicators, and be able to generate information that can be used to prevent acute food security problems at the same time. In this perspective, WV has reorganized the M&E management structure and designed a Project Tracking Database via a consultancy that allows project managers to monitor progress against annual indicator targets. The M&E regional staff is also equipped to assist the sector managers in data collection, data management and analysis, and in the coordination of needs assessments. M&E is also the unit responsible for the implementation of the EWS, so it is fully integrated into the M&E structure.

The Performance Monitoring Plan remains the same. WV Haiti did not make any changes with regard to the indicators narrative and their definitions, except for the indicator “% of communities with disaster early warning system in place” for which we changed “%” to “number” to read “number of communities with disaster early warning system in place”. The definition for this indicator has been revised accordingly in the Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP). For all indicators, targets shown in the IPTT have been and will be used to assess the program progress each year.

III. MONETIZATION TRANSACTIONS

3.1. Analysis of Monetization Sales

World Vision Haiti, along with CRS and ACDI/VOCA, undertook Title II Monetization activities during FY08. The three CSs signed a joint Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Bureau de Monetization (BDM) authorizing the monetization of wheat. In FY08, CRS was the Lead Agency to coordinate monetization activities. Monetization commodities were sold to Les Moulins d’Haiti (LMH). A detailed monetization cost recovery for FY08 is provided in the Appendix E.

3.2. Monetization Results

Monetization proceeds have been used for personnel, office expenses and equipment, storage and commodity movement, fuel, insurance, maintenance, travel, and training.

Maximizing Value of Proceeds

Monetization is done through BDM, a government entity that conducts monetization on behalf of the Haiti Monetization Consortium. Wheat sales to LMH were timed to correspond to the needs of the mill. As no wheat is grown locally, and wheat flour is not

considered a substitute for locally grown staples, no price fluctuations were noted due to agricultural cycles.

Monetization Sales Impacts

The last Bellmon Analysis illustrated that wheat monetization has no negative impact on local production or marketing. The monetization arrangement with the LMH is thus not disruptive to local market conditions and helps to improve food security in general.

However, as recommended by this last Bellmon, CSs will consider other monetization alternatives as market opportunities exist for vegetable oil. Moderate volume of vegetable oil commodities could be imported by FY10 and monetized under the Title II MYAP program without risks of domestic production disincentive or disruption of local trade.

3.3. Monetization Proceeds LOA Analysis

The Monetization LOA analysis is provided in Appendix E.

IV. LESSONS LEARNED

During this first year, the program has taken important steps by establishing the necessary prerequisite conditions needed to ensure successful implementation and program impact over the LOA.

Haiti seems to be enrolled, however, in a downward spiral of food insecurity due to its high vulnerability to natural disasters, poor socio-economic conditions of households, and the increasing frequency of storms and hurricanes that hit the country each year. In addition to the negative impact of this deterioration on households, the need to respond to frequent emergencies using part of the MYAP resources (approximately 10%) may hamper the capacity of the program to sustain the development process and to reach desirable impacts.

In FY08, WV launched a large SYAP program to respond to the food crisis in five regions of Haiti. Although the crisis itself, as well as the response to it, represented a significant challenge to WV Haiti's staff, a successful food work program could serve as a model for future and larger programs in the region.

Other Activities

Workshops and Trainings:

A MYAP start up workshop was held in Montana from April 10 to April 14, 2008. This workshop was facilitated by the WVUS team based in Washington. The workshop aimed at training and reviewing all regulations and US Government Grant policies with WV staff and MYAP partners MARCH, HAS, and Save the Children. Detailed Implementation and Action Plans of each partner were also reviewed. 40 participants from WVUS, WV Haiti, MARCH, HAS, and Save the Children attended this workshop.

A commodity management training workshop was held with the support of World Vision Food Programming and Management Group (FPMG). This workshop took place at WV offices in Port-au-Prince from May 26 to May 30, 2008. The main objective of the workshop was to train the participants in the regulation that governs USG supported food aid programs, and in proper management of commodities. Participants of this workshop were staff members (14) directly involved in the design, management, and implementation of the food aid program.

With the technical support of FANTA, WV led the overall process of the realization of the MYAP's baseline survey during this first year. The field survey was conducted in August 2008 in all CS intervention areas. The joint baseline report, as well as the baseline reports for each CS, will be available by the first quarter of the next fiscal year.

V. APPENDICES

The Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT), Standardized Annual Performance Questionnaire (SAPQ), Summary Request Table and Beneficiary Tracking Table, Expenditure Report, and Monetization Results are provided in Appendix tables A, B, C, D and E respectively.